+ Flexibility in reacting to variable conditions
- Possibility of further depletion of the stock

B. Collaborate with DEH and NOAA to monitor potential future red tide outbreaks
+ Will know as soon as organism is detected
+ Allow for quick decisions to be made for closures or other potential actions
- Not much managers can do to save scallops

C. Scallop relay as mitigation for future red tide events
+ Spawning stock may be preserved for recovery of red tide affected areas
+ Proactive contingency plan
+ Scallops known to survive transfer
- Do not know optimum number of scallops to move
- Possible contamination of new areas
- May upset fishermen if scallops are moved from their traditional harvest areas
- Limited in appropriate areas to move scallops to
- May not be able to respond quickly enough to avoid damage to scallops

VI. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

MFC selected management strategy
- Collaborate with DEH and NOAA to monitor potential future red tide outbreaks.

AC and DMF - Collaborate with DEH and NOAA to monitor potential future red tide outbreaks.

VII. RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS

- Understand complex combination of physical, chemical, and biological factors that cause red tide blooms, and support research to predict future outbreaks.
- Planning for future red tide outbreaks.

VIII. LITERATURE CITED

Burgess, C. C. and J. Murauskas. Draft. Impacts of hurricanes on North Carolina's commercial fisheries. North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, Morehead City, North Carolina.